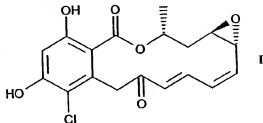


PHARMACEUTICAL USES

Radical of the compound of formula I

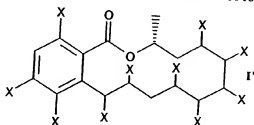


Novel Radicol analogs, processes for their preparation and their pharmaceutical use are described in European patent application EP 0606044 A, together with known compounds including radicol, O-methyl radicol, and the related compound zearelenone and certain analogs of zearelenone. The radicol analogs and known compounds are described in EP 0606044 A to be useful for the treatment of disorders with an aetiology associated with or comprising excessive cytokine release, particularly IL-1 β release, such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, septic shock, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease and asthma. The disclosure of EP 0606044 A is incorporated by reference in the teaching of the present application.

Accordingly the present invention provides use of a radicicol analog for preparation of a medicament for treatment of a cancer and/or malignant disease.

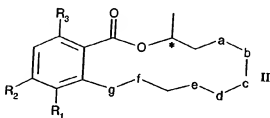
Also the invention provides a method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a cancer and/or malignant disease comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a radicicol analog.

For the purposes of the present description a radicicol analog is a compound having the characteristic bicyclic ring structure of radicicol, i.e. the structure of formula I',



wherein the X groups are separately H or substituents, the 14-membered lactam ring may additionally comprise one or more, e.g. two, ethylenically unsaturated bonds and at least one of the X substituents of the lactam ring may comprise an oxy (=O), or (with an adjacent X substituent) an epoxide substituent, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable esters thereof.

A preferred class of radicicol analogs for use in the present invention are compounds of formula II



wherein

R₁ is H, OH, halogen, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

R₂ is OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

R₃ is H, OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

-a-b- is -CHR₇-CHR₈- or cis or trans -CR₇=CR₈-,

wherein R₇ and R₈ are the same or different and are H, OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-, or

-a-b- is -CHR₇-CHR₈- and R₇ and R₈ together with O form an epoxide bridge;

c is >CH-OH, >C=O or >CH₂;

-d-e- is $-\text{CHR}_7-\text{CHR}_8-$ or cis or trans $-\text{CR}_7=\text{CR}_8-$,

wherein R_7 and R_8 are the same or different and are H, OH, C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, or C_1-C_4 lower alkyl-COO-, and

-f-g- is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, cis or trans $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, or $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{CH}_2-$

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable esters thereof.

The carbon atom marked with an asterisk (*) in formula II is an asymmetric carbon atom. The carbon atoms at a, b, c or d may also be asymmetric carbon atoms dependent upon the particular substituents present at these positions. Asymmetric carbon atoms at these positions may have the R- or S-configuration or the radicicol analog may comprise any mixture of the optical isomers thereof. Preferred isomers include those specifically described hereinafter.

Halogen or halo as used herein refers to F, Cl, Br or I unless otherwise indicated, preferably Cl.

A particular subset of the compounds of formula II for use in the invention are those in which one of -a-b- or -d-e- is $-\text{CHR}_7-\text{CHR}_8-$ and the other is cis- or trans- $-\text{CR}_7=\text{CR}_8-$, wherein R_7 and R_8 are the same or different and are H, OH, C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, or C_1-C_4 lower alkyl-COO-, and c is $>\text{CH}-\text{OH}$ or $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, and wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and -f-g- are as defined above.

Preferred significances for the variable substituents and moieties of the radicicol analogs of formula II are as follows:

Preferably R_1 and R_3 are the same or different and are H, -OH, MeO- or Me-COO-. Preferably R_2 is -OH, MeO- or MeCOO-. More preferably R_1 is H or MeO; R_2 is MeO, and R_3 is OH or MeO.

Preferably -a-b- is cis- or trans- $-\text{CR}_7'=\text{CR}_8'-$, wherein R_7' and R_8' are the same or different and are H, OH, MeO- or Me-COO-. More preferably -a-b- is cis- or especially trans- $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$.

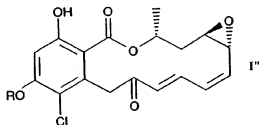
Preferably -d-e- is $-\text{CHR}_7'-\text{CHR}_8'$, wherein R_7' and R_8' are as defined above. More preferably -d-e- is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ or especially $-\text{CHOH}-\text{CHOH}-$, wherein the OH groups may be in free or protected form.

Most preferably -f-g- is trans- $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$.

Preferably the asymmetric carbon atoms of the compounds of the invention all have the S-configuration.

Particular radicicol analogs of formula II for use in the invention are analogs of formula II in which R_1 is H or methoxy, R_2 is methoxy, R_3 is OH, -a-b- is cis- or trans- $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, c is CHOH or $\text{C}=\text{O}$, -d-e- is $-\text{CHOH}-\text{CHOH}-$ and -f-g- is trans- $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$; in free form or base salt form or in the form of a physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable ester.

Particular radicicol analogs for use in the present invention include radicicol and O-lower alkyl radicicols, i.e. the compounds of formula I"

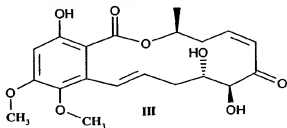


where R is H or C_1-C_4 lower alkyl, e.g. methyl, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable esters thereof.

The radicicol analogs for use in the invention which comprise -OH substituents may also exist in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable esters, and the use of such is included within the scope of the invention. Pharmaceutically acceptable esters are preferably prodrug ester derivatives, such being convertible by solvolysis or under physiological conditions to the free radicicol analog. Preferred pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug esters of the are those derived from a carboxylic acid, a carbonic acid monoester or a carbamic acid, advantageously esters derived from an optionally substituted lower alkanolic acid or an arylcarboxylic acid.

The radicicol analogs for use in the invention may also exist in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and the use of such is included within the scope of the invention. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts represent acid addition salts with conventional acids, for example, mineral acids, e.g., hydrochloric acid, sulfuric or phosphoric acid, or organic acids, for example, aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic or sulfonic acids, e.g., acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, maleic, fumaric, hydroxymaleic, pyruvic, pantoic, methanesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, naphthalenesulfonic, sulfanilic or cyclohexylsulfamic acid; also amino acids, such as arginine and lysine. For compounds of the invention having acidic groups, for example, an acidic -OH group, pharmaceutically acceptable salts also represent metal or ammonium salts, such as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, e.g., sodium, potassium, magnesium or calcium salts.

EP 0606044 A describes the isolation and characterisation of the radicicol analog of formula III,

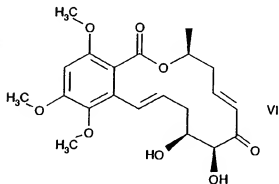
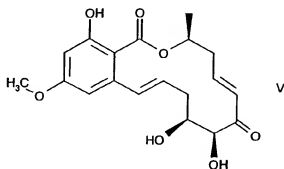
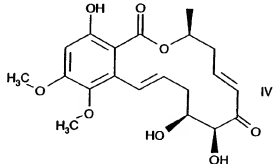


hereinafter referred to as radicicol analog A, which was first identified as a natural product isolated from a strain of pycnidia imperfect fungi (F/87-250904) deposited on 6 November 1991 with the ARS Patent Culture Collection, US Dept. of Agriculture, Northern Regional Research Centre, Peoria, Illinois, USA under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty as deposit NRRL 18919.

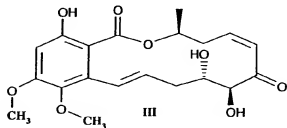
Radicicol analog A is a particularly preferred radicicol analog for use in the present invention. Radicicol analog A also serves as a valuable starting material for synthesis of other radicicol analogs for use in the present invention. Alternatively EP 0606044 A describes the de novo synthesis of radicicol analogs starting from readily available starting materials.

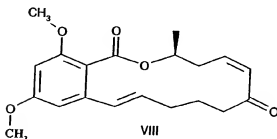
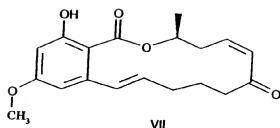
The disclosure of EP 0606044 relating to the isolation of radicicol analog A from the fungal strain F/87-250904, the synthesis of semi-synthetic radicicol analogs from radicicol analog A and the de novo synthesis of radicicol analogs, is specifically incorporated by reference in the teaching of the present application.

Particularly preferred radicicol analogs for use in the invention include compounds of formula II in which -a-b- is trans-CH=CH-, e.g. the compounds of formulae IV, V and VI



Particularly preferred radicicol analogs for use in the invention include compounds of formula II in which -a-b- is trans-CH=CH-, e.g. the compounds of formulae III, VII and VIII.





The compounds for use in the invention have valuable pharmacological properties. In particular compounds for use in the invention have valuable properties as inducers of degradation of mRNAs which contain mRNA instability sequences. The activity of compounds for use in the invention as inducers of mRNA degradation may be demonstrated by means of a reporter gene assay as hereinafter described in the Examples, or as described in more detail in our copending British patent application, of even date herewith, entitled "ASSAY".

In view of their activity as inducers of degradation of mRNAs which contain mRNA instability sequences, the radicicol analogues are useful for the prophylaxis and treatment of cancers and malignant diseases which involve inappropriate build-up and expression of mRNAs, which contain mRNA instability sequences, and which code for proteins involved in the initiation, progression or persistence of cancer or malignant disease. Examples of cancer related genes, with mRNAs which contain mRNA destabilising sequences, include various oncogenes and transcription factors, e.g. c-myc, c-fos, Spl, bcl-2 and similar genes. The inappropriate or prolonged expression of such oncogenes is implicated in the initiation of certain forms of cancer, such as colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer etc.. Further examples of cancer related genes, with mRNAs which contain mRNA instability sequences are genes for metalloproteinase enzymes, e.g. MMP-1, MMP-2, collagenases etc., involved in tissue remodelling required for tumour growth and metastasis

invasion; cell cycle related genes such as p45/SKIP2 etc. and multidrug resistance genes, e.g. mdr-1, MRPs, etc. involved in the intrinsic or acquired multidrug resistance of some cancer cells.

Treatment with radicicol analogs advantageously leads to degradation of the mRNAs of such genes, resulting in the down-regulation or "switching off" of gene expression. Thus for example, radicicol analogs may be used for treatment and prevention of oncogene mediated cancers and malignant diseases, to treat or prevent tumour growth and metastasis invasion in general, and to prevent or reverse multidrug resistance and thereby facilitate cancer and tumour treatment with conventional, e.g. cytotoxic, anti-cancer agents.

Radicicol analogs may be tested for their activity as anti-cancer agents in cell or *in vivo* assays substantially as described below or in variants of such assays using appropriate cell lines and conditions.

Radicicol analogs exhibit, for example, inhibition of the cell growth of EGF-dependent cell lines, for example the epidermoid BALB/c mouse keratinocyte cell line (see Weissmann, B.A., and Aaronson, S.A., Cell 32, 599 (1983)) or the A431 cell line, which are recognised useful standard sources of EGF-dependent epithelial cells (see Carpenter, G., and Zendej, J. Anal. Biochem. 153, 279-282 (1985)). In a known test method (see Meyer *et al.*, Int. J. Cancer 43, 851 (1989)), the inhibitory activity of radicicol analogs is determined, briefly, as follows: BALB/MK cells (10 000/microtitre plate well) are transferred to 96-well microtitre plates. The test compounds (dissolved in DMSO) are added in a series of concentrations (dilution series) in such a manner that the final concentration of DMSO is not greater than 1 % (v/v). After the addition, the plates are incubated for three days during which the control cultures without test compound are able to undergo at least three cell-division cycles. The growth of the MK cells is measured by means of methylene blue staining: after the incubation the cells are fixed with glutaraldehyde, washed with water and stained with 0.05 % methylene blue. After a washing step the stain is eluted with 3 % HCl and the optical density per well of the microtitre plate is measured using a Titertek multiskan at 665 nm. IC₅₀ values are determined by a computer-aided system using the formula:

$$IC_{50} = [(OD_{test} - OD_{start}) / (OD_{control} - OD_{start})] \times 100.$$

The IC_{50} value in those experiments is given as that concentration of the test compound in question that results in a cell count that is 50 % lower than that obtained using the control without inhibitor. The radicicol analogs exhibit inhibitory activity in the micromolar range, for example an IC_{50} of approximately from 0.1 to 10 mM, especially from 0.4 to 4 mM.

The radicicol analogs exhibit inhibition of the growth of tumour cells also *in vivo*, as shown, for example, by the test described below: the test is based on inhibition of the growth of the human epidermoid carcinoma A431 (ATCC No. CRL 1555; American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland, USA; see Santon, J.B., *et al.*, Cancer Research 46, 4701-4705 (1986) and Ozawa, S., *et al.*, Int. J. Cancer 40, 706-710 (1987)), which is transplanted into female BALB/c nude mice (Bomholtgard, Denmark). That carcinoma exhibits a growth that correlates with the extent of the expression of EGF-receptor. In the experiment, tumours having a volume of approximately 1 cm³ cultured *in vivo* are surgically removed from experimental animals under sterile conditions. The tumours are comminuted and suspended in 10 volumes (w/v) of phosphate-buffered saline. The suspension is injected s.c. (0.2 ml/mouse in phosphate-buffered saline) into the left flank of the animals. Alternatively, 1 x 10⁶ cells from an *in vitro* culture can be injected in 0.2 ml of phosphate-buffered saline. Treatment with test compounds is started 5 or 7 days after the transplant, when the tumours have reached a diameter of 4-5 mm. The test compound in question is administered (in different doses for different animal groups) once a day for 15 successive days. The tumour growth is determined by measuring the diameter of the tumours along three axes that are perpendicular to each other. The tumour volumes are calculated using the known formula $p \times L \times D^2/6$ (see Evans, B.D., *et al.*, Brit. J. Cancer 45, 466-468 (1982)). The results are given as treatment/control percentages ($T/C \times 100 = T/C \%$). At a dose of from 3 to 50 mg/kg active ingredient, distinct inhibition of the tumour growth is found, for example T/C % values of less than 10, which indicates strong inhibition of tumour growth.

The radicicol analogs for use in the invention can be used both alone and in combination with other pharmacologically active compounds, for example together with inhibitors of the enzymes of polyamine synthesis, inhibitors of protein kinase C, inhibitors of other tyrosine kinases, cytokines, negative growth regulators, for example TGF- β or IFN- β , aromatase inhibitors, antioestrogens and/or cytostatic agents.

Characteristically when the radicicol analogs are used to prevent or reverse multidrug resistance of tumour and other malignant cells, they are used in combination with cytostatic or cytotoxic agents. A suitable cell-based assay for assessing utility in restoring sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-neoplastic/cytotoxic, drug substances *in vitro* is as follows.

Cancer cell lines (CCL), e.g. from human small cell carcinoma of the lung, resistant to one or more cancer therapeutic drug substances (CTDS) selected from the group comprising Daunorubicin (DR); Vincristine (VC); Adriamycin (AM); Etoposide (ET); Tenoposide (TE); Colchicine (CC); and Taxol are developed in accordance with the methods described by Twentyman et al., Br. J. Cancer, 54, 253 (1986).

Sensitivity of resistant sub-lines (CCL-R) is compared with parental sensitive lines (CCL-S) by assaying inhibition of cell growth during continuous CTDS exposure, e.g. in the case of a DR-resistant line (CCL-DRR) by comparing growth of CCL-DRS and CCL-DRR lines in the presence of DR contained in the growth medium *ab initio*. For the purpose, cell proliferation is measured by cell counting using an electronic cell counter, counting being effected close to the termination of the exponential growth phase. CCL-R lines are selected for which the IC_{80} (drug concentration, e.g. DR concentration, required to reduce final cell number to 20% of that for non-CTDS (e.g. DR) treated controls is >80 X, preferably >100 X, greater than that of the parental CCL-S lines.

Sensitivity of selected CCL-R lines to CTDS (e.g. DR) in the presence or absence of test radicicol analog is then performed, employing cell counting as a measure of proliferation as described above. For this purpose cells are cultured *ab initio* in the presence of varying concentrations of both CTDS and test radicicol analog. For screening, concentrations of the latter are chosen which do not themselves cause a significant reduction in proliferation. Appropriate concentrations are established by culturing CCL-S and CCL-R in the presence of varying concentrations of radicicol analog in the absence of CTDS. Radicicol analogs are routinely tested at concentrations of from 0.01 to 50, in particular 0.1 to 10, $\mu\text{g/ml}$, e.g. at concentrations of 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0 and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The ratio of CTDS (e.g. DR) required to inhibit cell proliferation by 50% in the absence of test radicicol analog (IC_{50} -CS) compared with that obtained in the presence of test radicicol analog (IC_{50} +CS) is taken as a measure of increased sensitivity of the CCL-R line to CTDS which has been induced by the radicicol analog. Stability of

the CCL-R line used is ensured by cross checking its sensitivity to CTDS with that previously established.

Additional procedures for assessing utility in restoring sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-neoplastic/cytotoxic, drug substances, including *in vivo* procedures are described in EP 0296122 B, the relevant disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in the teaching of the present application.

Suitable pharmaceutical compositions comprising radicicol analogs as active ingredient and that can be used especially in the treatment of the diseases mentioned above include compositions for enteral, such as nasal, buccal, rectal or especially oral, administration and parenteral, such as intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous, administration to warm-blooded animals, especially human beings. The compositions comprise the active ingredient on its own or preferably together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The dosage of the active ingredient depends on the disease to be treated, and on species, age, weight and individual condition, individual pharmacokinetic conditions, and the mode of administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise from approximately 1 % to approximately 95 % active ingredient, forms of administration in single dose form preferably comprising from approximately 20 % to approximately 90 % active ingredient and forms of administration that are not in single dose form preferably comprising from approximately 5 % to approximately 20 % active ingredient. Unit dose forms are, for example, dragées, tablets, ampoules, vials, suppositories or capsules. Other forms of administration are, for example, ointments, creams, pastes, foams, tinctures, lipsticks, drops, sprays, dispersions, etc. Examples are capsules comprising from approximately 0.05 g to approximately 1.0 g of the active ingredient.

The pharmaceutical compositions are prepared in a manner known *per se*, for example by means of conventional mixing, granulating, confectioning, dissolving or lyophilising procedures.

Solutions of the active ingredient, and also suspensions or dispersions, especially isotonic aqueous solutions, dispersions or suspensions, are preferably used, it being possible, for example in the case of lyophilised compositions that contain the active ingredient alone or together with a

carrier, for example mannitol, for such solutions, suspensions or dispersions to be made up prior to use. The pharmaceutical compositions may be sterilised and/or may comprise excipients, for example preservatives, stabilisers, wetting agents and/or emulsifiers, solubilisers, salts for regulating the osmotic pressure and/or buffers, and are prepared in a manner known *per se*, for example by means of conventional dissolving or lyophilising procedures. The said solutions or suspensions may comprise viscosity-increasing substances, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, dextran, polyvinylpyrrolidone or gelatin.

Suspensions in oil comprise as the oil component the vegetable, synthetic or semi-synthetic oils customary for injection purposes. There may be mentioned as such especially liquid fatty acid esters that contain as acid component a long-chained fatty acid having from 8 to 22, especially from 12 to 22, carbon atoms, for example lauric acid, tridecyl acid, myristic acid, pentadecyl acid, palmitic acid, margaric acid, stearic acid, arachidic acid, behenic acid, or corresponding unsaturated acids, for example oleic acid, elaidic acid, erucic acid, brassidic acid or linoleic acid, if desired with the addition of antioxidants, for example vitamin E, β -carotene or 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluene. The alcohol component of those fatty acid esters has a maximum of 6 carbon atoms and is a mono- or poly-hydric, for example a mono-, di- or tri-hydric, alcohol, for example methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol or pentanol or the isomers thereof, but especially glycol and glycerol. The following examples of fatty acid esters are therefore to be mentioned: ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, "Labrafil M 2375" (polyoxyethylene glycerol trioleate, Gattefossé, Paris), "Labrafil M 1944 CS" (unsaturated polyglycolised glycerides prepared by alcoholysis of apricot kernel oil and consisting of glycerides and polyethylene glycol ester; Gattefossé, France), "Labrasol" (saturated polyglycolised glycerides prepared by alcoholysis of TCM and consisting of glycerides and polyethylene glycol ester; Gattefossé, France) and/or "Miglyol 812" (triglyceride of saturated fatty acids with a chain length of C_8 to C_{12} , Hüls AG, Germany), but especially vegetable oils, such as cottonseed oil, almond oil, olive oil, castor oil, sesame oil, soybean oil and more especially groundnut oil.

The injection compositions are prepared in customary manner under sterile conditions; the same applies also to introducing the compositions into, for example, ampoules or vials and to sealing the containers.

Pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration can be obtained, for example, by combining the active ingredient with one or more solid carriers, if desired granulating a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture or granules, if desired, and if necessary by the addition of additional excipients, to form tablets or dragée cores.

Suitable carriers are especially fillers, such as sugars, for example lactose, saccharose, mannitol or sorbitol, cellulose preparations and/or calcium phosphates, for example tricalcium phosphate or calcium hydrogen phosphate, and also binders, such as starches, for example corn, wheat, rice or potato starch, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or, if desired, disintegrators, such as the above-mentioned starches, also carboxymethyl starch, crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone, or alginic acid or a salt thereof, such as sodium alginate. Additional excipients are especially flow conditioners and lubricants, for example silicic acid, talc, stearic acid or salts thereof, such as magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycol, or derivatives thereof.

Dragée cores can be provided with suitable, optionally enteric, coatings, there being used *inter alia* concentrated sugar solutions which may contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol and/or titanium dioxide, or coating solutions in suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures, or, for the production of enteric coatings, solutions of suitable cellulose preparations, such as acetylcellulose phthalate or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate. Colourings or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragée coatings, for example for identification purposes or to indicate different doses of active ingredient.

Orally administrable pharmaceutical compositions also include dry-filled capsules consisting of gelatin, and also soft, sealed capsules consisting of gelatin and a plasticiser, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The dry-filled capsules may contain the active ingredient in the form of granules, for example in admixture with fillers, such as corn starch, binders and/or glidants, such as talc or magnesium stearate, and optionally stabilisers. In soft capsules, the active ingredient is preferably dissolved or suspended in suitable liquid excipients, such as fatty oils, paraffin oil or liquid polyethylene glycols or fatty acid esters of ethylene or propylene glycol, to which stabilisers and detergents, for example of the polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester type, may also be added.

Other oral forms of administration are, for example, syrups prepared in customary manner which comprise the active ingredient, for example, in suspended form and in a concentration of about 5 % to 20 %, preferably about 10 %, or in a similar concentration that provides a suitable single dose, for example, when administered in measures of 5 or 10 ml. Also suitable are, for example, powdered or liquid concentrates for the preparation of shakes, for example in milk. Such concentrates may also be packaged in single dose quantities.

Suitable rectally administrable pharmaceutical compositions are, for example, suppositories that consist of a combination of the active ingredient and a suppository base. Suitable suppository bases are, for example, natural or synthetic triglycerides, paraffin hydrocarbons, polyethylene glycols or higher alkanols.

For parenteral administration there are suitable especially aqueous solutions of an active ingredient in water-soluble form, for example in the form of a water-soluble salt, or aqueous injection suspensions that contain viscosity-increasing substances, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran, and, if desired, stabilisers. The active ingredient, optionally together with excipients, can also be in the form of a lyophilisate and can be made into a solution prior to parenteral administration by the addition of suitable solvents.

The radicicol analogs can be administered, prophylactically or therapeutically, as such or in the form of pharmaceutical compositions, preferably in an amount effective against the said diseases, to a warm-blooded animal, for example a human being, requiring such treatment, the compounds being used especially in the form of pharmaceutical compositions. In such treatment an individual of about 70 kg body weight will be administered a daily dose of from approximately 0.1 g to approximately 5 g, preferably from approximately 0.5 g to approximately 2 g, of a compound of formula I.

The following Examples serve to illustrate the invention and refer to the accompanying Figures, in which

Figure 1 which shows the 30 bp fragment used as a mRNA instability sequence in the reporter gene assay of Example 1;

Figure 2 which shows plasmid diagrams for pGL2_Neo30 and pGL2-Control; and

Figure 3 shows graphs of luciferase activity from clones 53 (solid bars) and 63 (open bars) treated with various concentrations of radicicol analog A (SDZ 216-732).

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Reporter Gene Assay for compounds which destabilise mRNA

A. Construction of pGL2_neo30

In order to obtain a vector for stable integration into THP-1 cells a XhoI - Sall fragment of the neo resistant gene derived from pMCIneo (Stratagene) is subcloned into the Sall site of pGL2-Control (Promega). A 30bp fragment obtained by annealing two complementary synthetic oligonucleotides (see Fig 1) is subcloned using the PflMI restriction site. This 30bp fragment contains three tandem AUUUA motifs based on the IL-1 β 3'UTR sequence. Modification of pGL2-Control (Promega) by introducing a neomycin resistant marker gene (expressing aminoglycoside 3' phosphotransferase) and by adding 30bp of IL-1 β 3UTR sequence results in the luciferase expression vector pGL2_Neo30 (Fig. 2). Fig. 1 shows the IL-1 β 3'UTR sequence containing three tandem AUUUA motifs used for ligation into the PflMI site of pGL2-Control.

B. Transfection and selection of stable cell lines

The resulting vector (pGL2_neo30) is cotransfected with pGL2-Control into THP-1 cells by electroporation. 10^7 cells/ml in 1.3mM KH₂PO₄, 7.36mM Na₂HPO₄, 2.44mM KCl, 124mM NaCl, 5mM glucose, 9.6 μ M MgCl₂ and 16 μ M CaCl₂ pH 7.2 are transfected with 20 μ g of DNA in a Bio-Rad Gene Pulser (250V, 690 μ F and indefinite resistance) using a 0.4cm cuvette. Cells are subsequently cultured in RPMI medium containing 10%FBS, 2mM L-Gln, 50 μ M 2mercaptoethanol and 600 μ g/ml of G418 (geneticin). After transfection of pGL2_Neo30 and pGL2-Control into THP-1 cells, stable cell lines are obtained by selection for G418 resistance and assayed for luciferase activity. One cell line of each transfection is chosen for further analysis; the pGL2_Neo30 cell line is referred to as clone No. 63 and the pGL2-Control cell line as clone No. 53. No endogenous luciferase activity could be detected in normal THP-1 cells.

C. Tissue culture:

The transfected human monocytic leukemia cell lines, clones No. 53 and 63 are grown in RPMI medium supplemented with 110 U/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-Gln (L-glutamine) and 2 g/l NaHCO₃. Heat-treated FBS (5%) is added before use. The cells are grown to a density of 5×10^5 /ml and induced to differentiate with 100 U/ml (final concentration) γ IFN. Three

hours later, 10 μ l of LPS (5 μ g/ml final concentration) is added. This time point is designated time 0. Compounds are added at various times after LPS addition as indicated.

D. Luciferase activity measurement:

In order to adapt the system to the use of 96 well plates, cells are grown in Packard flat bottom white polystyrene microplates (Cat. No.6005180) in RPM1 medium lacking phenol red (AMIMED). Cells are plated at 5×10^4 /well. After treatment of the cells, luciferase is measured using the Packard Luc Lite system (Cat. No.601691 1) according to the manufacturer's instructions in a final volume of 205 μ l. Briefly, to a cell suspension of 5×10^5 cells/ml, γ IFN (1000U/ml Boehringer Mannheim No. 1050494) to a final concentration of 100 U/ml and 0.25% (v/v) Luc Lite Enhancer is added. After a 3 hour incubation LPS (50 μ g/ml SIGMA L-8274) is added to give 5 μ g/ml final concentration. The cells are then plated at 5×10^4 /100 μ l/well into flat bottom white polystyrene microplates (Packard, Cat. No. 6005180) and incubated for 16 hours. 5 μ l of compound solution or control vehicle is then added and the cells are further incubated as indicated. 100 μ l of luciferase substrate solution is added and the plates are covered with TopSeal-A press-on adhesive sealing film (Packard Cat.No. 6005185) before measuring luminescence with a Packard Top Count Scintillation Counter at 22°C. The luciferase signal is stable for at least 90 min.

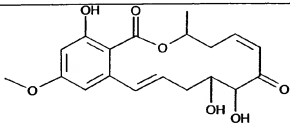
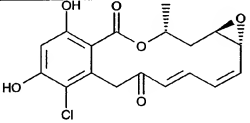
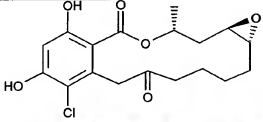
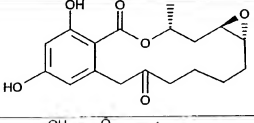
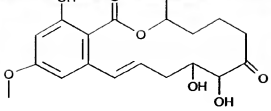
Example 2: Effect of the radicicol analog A.

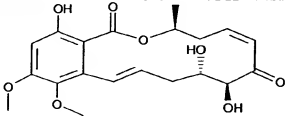
The THP-1 cell lines, clone No. 63 (containing PGL2_Neo30) and clone No. 53 (containing pGL2-Control) are grown, differentiated and stimulated with γ IFN and LPS identical to normal THP-1 cells. Radicicol analog A is added 16 hours after the addition of LPS and cell extracts are then taken 8 hours later or as indicated. Luciferase activity is inhibited by 1 μ M radicicol analog A on average by 50% \pm 17%, in some cases inhibition was as great as 93%, whereas up to 5×10^{-6} M of radicicol analog A has no effects on the control clone No. 53, Fig. 3 (solid bars indicate clone No. 53, open bars clone No. 63).

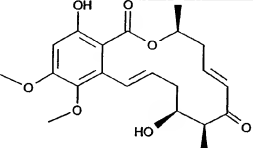
Example 3: Application of reporter gene assay to a number of radicicol analogs

A number of radicicol analogues are tested for their activity in the reporter gene assay substantially as described in the previous Examples. The results obtained are given in the Table below.

TABLE

<u>COMPOUND</u>	Luciferase reporter gene assay			
	clone	0.5μM	1μM	5μM
	53	114	105	107
	63	97	88	87
	53	68	51	40
	63	42	18	3
	53	99	77	69
	63	88	64	57
	53	83	81	70
	63	80	66	61
	53	103	122	104
	63	107	93	70

	53	136	140	108
	63	69	32	9

	53	97	91	55
	63	96	94	7

Example 4: Tablets, each comprising e.g. 50 mg of radicicol analog A or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, are prepared as follows:

Composition (10000 tablets)

active ingredient	500.0 g
lactose	500.0 g
potato starch	352.0 g
gelatin	8.0 g
talc	60.0 g
magnesium stearate	10.0 g
silicon dioxide (highly dispersed)	20.0 g
ethanol	q.s.

The active ingredient is mixed with the lactose and 292 g of potato starch and the mixture is moistened with an ethanolic solution of the gelatin and granulated through a sieve. After drying, the remainder of the potato starch, the magnesium stearate, the talc and the silicon dioxide are mixed in and the mixture is compressed to form tablets, each weighing 145.0 mg and comprising 50.0 mg of active ingredient; the tablets may, if desired, be provided with breaking notches for finer adaptation of the dose.

Example 5: Film-coated tablet, each comprising 100 mg of radicicol analog A or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt are prepared as follows:

Composition (for 1000 film-coated tablets)

active ingredient	100.0 g
lactose	100.0 g
corn starch	70.0 g
talc	60.0 g
calcium stearate	1.5 g
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	2.36 g
shellac	0.64 g
water	q.s
methylene chloride	q.s.

The active ingredient, the lactose and 40 g of the corn starch are mixed and moistened with a paste prepared from 15 g of corn starch and water (with heating) and granulated. The granules are dried, the remainder of the corn starch, the talcum and the calcium stearate are added and mixed with the granules. The mixture is compressed to form tablets (weight: 280 mg) which are then film-coated with a solution of the hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and the shellac in methylene chloride; final weight of the film-coated tablet: 283 mg.

Example 6: Hard gelatin capsules, comprising 100 mg of active ingredient, for example radicicol analog A or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt are prepared, for example, as follows:

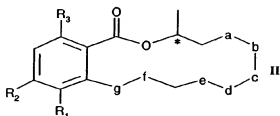
Composition (for 1000 capsules)

active ingredient	100.0 g
lactose	250.0 g
microcrystalline cellulose	30.0 g
sodium lauryl sulfate	2.0 g
magnesium stearate	8.0 g

The sodium lauryl sulfate is added to the lyophilised active ingredient through a sieve of 0.2 mm mesh size. The two components are intimately mixed. Then first the lactose is added through a sieve of 0.6 mm mesh size and then the microcrystalline cellulose is added through a sieve of 0.9 mm mesh size. The mixture is then intimately mixed again for 10 minutes. Finally the magnesium stearate is added through a sieve of 0.8 mm mesh size. After mixing for a further 3 minutes, size 0 hard gelatin capsules are each filled with 390 mg of the resulting formulation. Soft gelatin capsules may be prepared using similar ingredients and procedures.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a radicicol analog for preparation of a medicament for treatment of a cancer and/or malignant disease.
2. A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a cancer and/or malignant disease comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a radicicol analog.
3. A use according to claim 1 or method according to claim 2 in which the radicicol analog is a compound of formula II



wherein

R₁ is H, OH, halogen, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

R₂ is OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

R₃ is H, OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-;

-a-b- is -CHR₇-CHR₈- or cis or trans -CR₇=CR₈-,

wherein R₇ and R₈ are the same or different and are H, OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-, or

-a-b- is -CHR₇-CHR₈- and R₇ and R₈ together with O form an epoxide bridge;

c is >CH-OH, >C=O or >CH₂;

-d-e- is -CHR₇-CHR₈- or cis or trans -CR₇=CR₈-,

wherein R₇ and R₈ are the same or different and are H, OH, C₁-C₄ lower alkoxy, or C₁-C₄ lower alkyl-COO-, and

-f-g- is -CH₂-CH₂-, or cis or trans -CH=CH-,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable ester thereof.

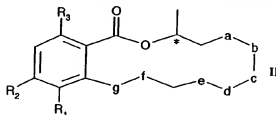
4. A use according to claim 1 or a method according to claim 2 for treatment and prevention of oncogene mediated cancers and malignant diseases, to treat or prevent tumour growth and metastasis invasion in general, or to prevent or reverse multidrug resistance.
5. All novel therapeutic uses and methods as substantially as hereinbefore described with particular reference to the description and examples.

ABSTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL USES

New pharmaceutical uses of radicicol analogs comprise use for the prophylaxis and treatment of cancers and/or malignant diseases, e.g. oncogene related cancers and malignant diseases.

Preferred radicicol analogs for use in the invention comprise compounds of formula II



wherein the symbols are as defined.